

# The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST  
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## Latest.

The Nihilists were marched to execution with drum and fife, and detachment of troops surrounded the scaffold. They kissed the cross and each other, and all were firm but Rousakoff, who faints at the last moment.

The triennial session of the Society of the Cincinnati closed the 8th. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: President, Gen. Hamilton Fish of New York; Vice President, Gen. Wm. A. Irvine, of Pennsylvania; Secretary, Gen. G. W. Harris, of Pennsylvania; Assistant Secretary, Gen. R. J. Manning, of Maryland; Treasurer, Gen. Jno. Schuyler, of New York; Assistant Treasurer, Gen. Hermon Burgin, of New York.

Heavy frosts in Texas, damaging cotton, and vegetables.

The advance sheets of Jeff. Davis' book are out.

There are 5,000 destitute persons in Dakota, in consequence of the flood, and great suffering prevails.

General Grey, who recently died of kidney disease at his home in Edgefield, South Carolina, was more than an average lawyer, and with him dies the last hope of independence in South Carolina Democratic politics.

General Mahone says that the anti-Bourbon movement will carry Virginia this fall; that he gets news from Texas, Arkansas, the Carolinas and Florida endorsing his attitude.

There arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Key West, Minnesota, New Bedford, New Orleans, New York, Passaic, Philadelphia and San Francisco, during the month ended March 31, 1881, 48,231 passengers, of whom 44,125 were immigrants. Of these there arrived from England and Wales, 3,489; Scotland, 913; Ireland, 3,173; Germany, 19,397; Austria, 1,030; Sweden, 285; Norway, 379; Denmark, 115; Belgium, 65; France, 371; Switzerland, 1,365; Netherlands, 643; Italy, 1,010; Russia, 353; Poland, 461; Hungary, 857; Dominion of Canada, 8,642; China, 298; and from all other countries, 171.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—"It quite exceeds all our anticipations," said Secretary Windom to a Tribune correspondent this afternoon, referring to the prospect of success in refunding the called sixes. "I have offered to bet a hat," said a high Treasury official, "that we do not pay out ten millions in cash under the last call." "There are indications," said a third Treasury official, "that the movement will be like that when the fours were sold; that it will become a rush before the limit expires."

Those Democratic Senators and Members of Congress from the south, who are fraudulently in their seats by the aid of shot-guns, tissue-ballots, kuklux and bullet dozing, show an ignorance worthy of a Modoc chief or the King of the Feejee Islands. Senator Brown of Georgia declares, that while there is no place but the south where there is really a free ballot and peacefulness at the polls, there are 139,000 disfranchised citizens in Massachusetts, who are made so by inability to read and write, pauperism and drunkenness. This language illustrates the colossal audacity of those braggarts, who rule to their seats through bloody paths of shot-guns, rifle-clubs, and over dead bodies.

When God, smiting the first born of Egyptians, directed that the houses of the Israelites, whose doorposts were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb, be passed over, and thus saved the first born of Israel. The people of God instituted a feast of the passover. This feast came down all through the days from Moses to Solomon, and even to this day among the Hebrews. It also, after the death and resurrection of Christ, was adopted by the Apostles, the blood of Christ being in similitude of the paschal lamb.

The total number of all sorts of pupils in the civilized world, as shown by the United States Bureau of Education, amounts to 41,692,118 pupils. The largest pupilage is in the United States, 2,373,195, and the smallest is British Columbia, 2,191. The next in number of pupils is France, 4,716,935; the next Prussia, 4,007,776; then England and Wales, 3,710,855; Japan, 2,162,962; Austria, 2,134,883; Italy, 1,381,617; Spain, 1,410,476; and Ireland, 1,031,617.

The damage to the steamboats, railroads, machine shops, and colars in Dakota, by the late gale, has been terrible.

## JUDGE BUXTON.

P. T. Massey, Clinton Ward, and E. W. Post, publish a letter in the Wilmington Post, of April 10th, recommending Judge Buxton for the position of Judge of the United States Court of Claims, declined by Hon. S. F. Phillips. It is well known that Judge Buxton has made great sacrifices for the Republican party, and if they do not reward him for these, they will show themselves an ungrateful party. He has had much experience in the administration of justice in the courts of this state, and is well qualified for the position in question. We hope he will get it.—*Payetteville Examiner.*

The change of Mr. Phillips from the Solicitor-Generalship to the Court of Claims, and his refusal to accept it, took everybody in this state by surprise. There was no chance for any concerted action, and we are not aware that any united movement whatever, has been made. Besides Mr. Phillips, to whom all feel kindly, there is Judge Buxton, whose elevation would give as much gratification to the liberal public heart of the state which he honors, as anybody, and more than a dozen Republican lawyers who are fit for the place. It would be a fitting thing if the president could see the propriety of putting Mr. Phillips on the supposed vacancy that is to occur on the Supreme bench, and then put Judge Buxton on the Court of Claims.

The kind words which we quote from our Democratic contemporary mean more than may seem. There never was a political party, which would have been more appropriate, than to have made Judge Buxton Governor. If the circumstances were too hackneyed to permit his election as Governor, certainly we may believe that any suitable honor which the President might bestow on Judge Buxton, would gratify all people.

## THE RENEWED EXODUS.

The exodus, which was stopped in a great measure by the long and cold winter, has started again. A Memphis paper says: "Five hundred black left Huntington, Tenn., a few days since intending to settle in Kansas. Smaller parties are made up for emigration to other places." The charge that these colored laborers of the south have been persuaded to their course by northern emissaries will hardly be believed.—That there is something radically wrong in the south, which makes the colored population willing to leave the homes to which they are attached, and venture the sufferings of the cold north, requires no argument. The movement is of their own choosing, and is like the emigration from the dynasties of the old world. The colored laborers of the south are seeking homes where they hope for personal liberty, and the right to live in peace under the law.

## —Inter Ocean.

The colored people go north because they are cheated and defrauded out of their hard earnings; and bulldozed out of their political rights. The Inter Ocean need not be surprised if hundreds of thousands seek the cold climate of the north. These people had rather endure the cold of the north pole if they find warm hearts (as they believe and expect they will in the north) instead of suffering the cruel treatment longer they have had to endure from the cold-hearted demons of the south. Right here in this city of Wilmington, 1,050 of them were denied the privilege of voting for the man of their choice in November last. In Halifax county, 2,800; in Edgecombe county, 1,000; in Nash county, 250; in Anson county, 500, and in other counties of the state about 4,500, making at least 9,000 colored men bulldozed and defrauded of their political rights. Had they all voted North Carolina would have elected the full Republican ticket, and four Republican Congressmen. We advise the people of the North to receive these poor suffering people—they have big hearts, faithful and true.

## THE MISSION TO MAXY.

Dr. Martin L. Dulaney, of North Carolina, in the city, staying at 1715 K street. It is understood that Dr. Dulaney is an applicant for the mission to Hayti, now filled by Mr. Langston, who it is said, wishes to be recalled. Mr. Dulaney is a leading colored man in his state, of much ability, and it is claimed that he, being much darker than Professor Langston, will better represent the colored race.—*Washington Evening Star.*

And who is Dr. Dulaney the leading colored man of North Carolina? We have never heard of this "leading" colored citizen of the Tar Heel State, but there are so many leading Republicans after an election, who are never heard of during the fighting days of the campaign, that we cannot place them all.

Those who wish the latest New York news, from a reliable Republican paper, should subscribe for the Tribune.

One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars is available for the government dredging of the Cape Fear river below Wilmington.

SECRETARY WINDOM'S PLAN.  
THE REDEMPTION OF SIX PER CENT BONDS—MADE WITH CASH ON JULY 1, OR AN EXTENSION GRANTED AT 3½ PER CENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces, to holders of 6 per cent bonds that the Department will pay those maturing on the first of July in cash, or, commencing on the 1st of May 1881, exchange 2½ per cents.

The registered bonds issued in accordance with requests of holders of six per cent will bear a stamp expressing the fact that such bonds are continued during the pleasure of the government, with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum. Holders are required to pay transportation expenses of the postage.

Having taken pains to obtain correct information from the records of Postoffice Department, we are prepared to say—and we do positively assert—that every statement and suggestion of an injurious character contained in the Times article in reference to postoffice officials is absolutely and unequivocally false. The writer of the Times article bears the earmarks of having been written in Washington. It is crammed with ignorance and malice, and the proprietors of the Times had better ascertain why their contributor so indistinctly buries himself to get up such false reports.

So it will be seen that the Republican knows the Washington Lying Editor of the Times, and many of the black-mailing articles are written by this same fellow—he has been at it for years. He will abuse any person whom his employers desire blackmailed. That particular cannot stand longer such articles. They have been going from bad to worse for some time, and there is nothing left of it but the very essence of the slime of the vilest order of billingsgate.

From assurances which he has already received, Secretary Windom is satisfied in believing that a very considerable proportion of the sixes will be presented for exchange under the terms of the call. The amount of sixes now deposited by National banks to secure circulation is about \$45,000,000. Probably most of these bonds will be exchanged; and the Secretary undoubtedly anticipates that many holders of the remaining sixes will prefer 3½ per cent interest to their money. It is thought that \$100,000,000 in all may thus be taken care of. On the 1st of July the Secretary of the Treasury probably will be able to pay for \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000 of bonds from the surplus revenue; and this amount will probably be sufficient to pay all the bonds presented for redemption at that time, provided \$100,000,000 shall have been exchanged. If this expectation should be realized the Secretary would still have at his command \$104,000,000 of four and a half per cent bonds which he might sell and with the proceeds begin to refund the five.

Whether in case it shall be found necessary to sell bonds to meet demands under the call issued to-day, four or four and a half per cents will be sold is a question not yet decided, and regarding which the Secretary declines to express an opinion. When the matter was discussed in Cabinet the opinion was advanced that the option of redemption was a thing of much less importance in fact than the majority of Congressmen seemed to think. It was argued that whatever the length of time which a bond might have to run its value—supposing the money market to remain unchanged—would constantly, although slowly, depreciate as it approached maturity. On the other hand, the premium which the government would receive would be so much money in hand for use, or might be put out of interest and be constantly increasing. It would therefore be within the power of the government at any time to take that premium, and, adding to it the par value of the bond, pay it back to the holder.

Prince Pierre Napoleon's death is announced. He is the third son of Lucien, the first Napoleon's brother.

Senator Carpenter's remains were only buried at Milwaukee on Sunday, under very imposing ceremonies.

Mr. Labouchere says that Mr. T. Bowles, who used to be editor of the London *Young Fair*, has been replaced by Lord Desart. Mr. Bowles aspires to Parliament and has thoughts of serving a Metropolitan constituency at the next general election.

It is said that ex-Judge Cloud desires a Judgeship in one of the Territories.

Senator Edmunds has returned from his southern tour in improved health.

Secretary of State Blaine by advice of his physicians has gone to Old Point Comfort for his health.

Mrs. C. P. Spencer, the sister of Hon. S. F. Phillips, and the author of "The Last Ninety Days of the War," writes a pleasant letter from Washington for the *Presbyterian*, which closes in the following patriotic style: Washington City looks a city worthy of its name, and worthy to be the capital city of a great nation. Surely we area Nation.

I observe that some of our best North Carolina papers repudiate that idea, but for myself I rather cling to it. If not a Nation what then? I believe in belonging to a Nation, the greatest on earth, in belonging to the best state that Nation owns, in belonging to the best county in that state, and to the best town and people in that county. This is one of my several creeds.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it?

THE NEW YORK TIMES LYING AGAIN.

We clip the following from the *Atlantic Republic*, a paper every way

reliable:

FALSIFYING THE RECORD.

In the New York Times of yesterday, is an editorial article headed "Mississippi Mail Scandal," which declares that the government and the people are being "swindled" by "unscrupulous contractors," who "seem to be at least indirectly in collusion with the postofficials." This is followed by a long string of pretended facts to sustain the libellous words above quoted.

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(Concluded from second page.)

under the funding act of 1860.

Mr. Vause. These are bonds not yet funded under this new act. Those bonds which the creditors have not brought in; they are outstanding.

Mr. Kellogg. Dollar for dollar.

Mr. Kellogg. Dollar for dollar; but what they represent is the interest that accrued on the debt prior to the date of the funding act, namely in 1860. Then the bonds that were sold yesterday at seventeen cents on the dollar are issued under the authority of the legislature of the state, as I assume, representing indebtedness in the nature of accrued interest on old bonds issued before the war. There is a little more of the pistol practice. Then they give a bond worth seventeen cents to-day or yesterday representing the interest that had accrued on the debt prior to the war, and that is all they give.

Mr. Kellogg. I do not propose to let the Senator from North Carolina escape in that manner. The Senator from North Carolina is now diverting the question. I appeal to the Senate; it was a mere incident in the course of the discussion in regard the status of the state of North Carolina touching the debt of that state, in which incidentally as a side issue, allusion having been made to the quotations in the New York market of the bonds in his state, the question came up what they rated at. Some I showed, issued under the funding act of 1860, rated at seventeen or eighteen cents on the dollar, and the old bonds not funded at nine cents on the dollar.

Mr. Ransom. May I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. Kellogg. Certainly.

Mr. Ransom. I did not think it necessary to state before, but I will state now what I did care to mention before.

Although the Senator quoted the special tax bonds and the consolidated bonds of 1863, if he had looked a little more carefully into this paper which he had read casually and cursorily he would have seen that North Carolina four consolidated sold at eighty-five cents.

This is it, [indicating].

Mr. Kellogg. I have not pretended to know what I have not said anything about it.

Mr. Ransom. Here is the statement.

Mr. Kellogg. Certainly. I turned to the honorable Senator and I asked him how it was, and he said those were the old bonds, "Very well," said I; "I see there are quoted here."

Now he finds a paper containing a quotation in New York of the 4 per cent bonds at \$5 per cent, and he tells me with some degree of triumph necessarily, I think, that had he looked further he would have discovered what he estimated to be an error on my part. That is a side issue.

He appeals to the ex-Secretary of the Treasury to know if that is not a fair price for a southern state bond, I think the Secretary of the Treasury has stated correctly that it is on a state bond; but the honorable Senator from New York, [Mr. Platt] who is conversant with those matters, will tell you that there is scarcely a school district bond or bond issued by any incorporated city in the great state of New York drawing 4 per cent but that is above par.

He will tell you that the bonds of corporations in the great city of New York, that the bonds of counties and the bonds of his state, and of other states rate at above par when drawing only 4 per cent interest, which goes to show that the canker of repudiation, if it has existed, does affect the credit of a state.

The question is not whether the debt is, or is not, the cause of the disease,

whether the bonds of the state of North Carolina, compressed and pinned down from \$20,000,000, admitted to be the legitimate debt for which the state received, par, to \$3,000,000, and ginned down and by a double-twisted hydraulic pressure put into \$3,000,000 4 per cent, with all the resources of the state quadrupled giving pledges to pay that interest, rat, at eighty-five cents in New York. That does not seem to be a very high rate for \$3,000,000 out of \$26,000,000, to say nothing of the \$10,500,000 that they repudiated aside from that; for the debt was over forty-one million dollars, principal and interest, when they started, and there are but \$3,000,000 now to show for it. That is the vital point; that is the question in controversy. It is "a new way of paying old debts," and it is to that I was referring.

The question however before the Senate is not the particular side issue of whether the bonds have at eighty-five cents, or whether the honorable Senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Vause] approved that law, or whether it is necessary that any law shall be approved by the Governor of North Carolina, but the Senator from North Carolina comes into the Senate this morning and in answer to a statement made by the Senator from Virginia, [Mr. Mahone], some days ago, and yesterday that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar] undertakes to arraign their statements, and to say that the repudiation of his state regarding the finances of the state, regarding the debt of the state, is not questionable; that if it is not above reproach he can at least justify it. I undertake to say that upon the showing he has made in the face of the record, he cannot justify that act of open and instant repudiation of one-half of the debt. He cannot do that.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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CORNER OF FRONT AND MULBERRY

STREETS.

Keeps a very hand, the celebrated

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"INDIAN POWDERS,"

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promptly.

See my ADVERTISING CIRCULAR.

## THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1881.

## EXPOSURE OF DEMOCRATIC TRICKS.

ALEX. MCCLURE IN THE SOUTH—HOW THEY CAJOLED HIM—NEVER SO FAULTLESS A CLASS OF OFFICERS—MCCLURE'S VISIT A FRAUD—RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH—GEN. GARFIELD PROOF AGAINST THEIR SCHEMES.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,  
March 21, 1881.

EDITOR POST: The Democratic editors are parading McClure's letters and editorials in the Philadelphia *Times*, on the South, and they are evidently very much delighted with his foul slanders and wholesale abuse of Federal officers. These letters have been copied into almost every southern Democratic newspaper, and have furnished a text for many a characteristic Democratic sermon.

He was, of course, welcomed every where by Democrats, particularly by the office seeking portion of them (which, by the way, is the big end of the party), and by that class of politicians that infest the offices, reading rooms, and bars, particularly the latter, of our hotels. These eminently useful citizens are always on the look out for an opportunity to ventilate their political opinions; and nothing delights them more than to find a "Yankee" of any prominence who will believe them. It was, doubtless, from such as these that he learned that the "one supreme need of the south is a thoroughly honest and capable civil service." It was by Democratic politicians and editors that he was feted and lionized; every where in the south they alone had his ear; every where he saw and heard but one side of the story. Every where, at all times and upon all occasions—in season and out of season—the average Democratic office seeker or politician is ready with his oft repeated story of the patient, long-suffering and lamb-like gentleness of southern Democrats, their great and overbearing love for the Union, their anxiety for the material prosperity of the south (which they have ever done to advance it), and their burning desire to clasp hands across the bloody chasm. But they are prevented from all these praiseworthy and patriotic wishes by these dreadful and Republican office-holders. What a terrible lot we must be to so successfully intimidate such a vast number of pure and wise patriots.

The condition of the public service flatly contradicts his statements to the character and practice of Federal officers. Every one knows that the United States treasury is overflowing, that the revenues of the Government are collected and disbursed with an honesty, efficiency and ability never before equalled. Every one knows that the mail service was never before so honestly and efficiently managed in all its departments. Losses by mail are almost unknown. Defalcations a thing of the past—a tradition of Democratic times—when it usually took about a week to get a letter or paper here from New York, and one letter in nine was lost. During the four years ending June 30, 1880, about four hundred and sixty millions of dollars were collected by the Internal Revenue officers, and without the loss of a single dollar, and at an average cost of less than four cents on the dollar. There are in the United States one hundred and twenty-six collectors, and about eight hundred deputy collectors. The collections of so vast a sum, by so many men, without loss, is unprecedented in history.

McClure's visit is, probably, part of a plan of the Democrats to secure the offices; his reward to be that his paper is to be made the great paper of the south. The average southern Democrat believes that all northern editors can be purchased with money alone, much more easily than with money, fame and influence. It was the hope of obtaining the federal offices that gave life and vim to the Democratic party in the south, (whatever may be said to the contrary of the Democrats) cared much more for the success of Hancock than for all their other candidates, state and county, because of the patronage of the office of President. And this causes a tirade against the federal offices in the south, this newborn scoundrel for the good of the civil service, this prostituting of some of the so-called independent press, and its employment in the attack upon the officers of the government in a manner that seems to identify the taunt of its purchasable quality; in one instance, at least, are parts of a mail effort, a desperate attempt and last despairing grab at the offices.

Exhibitions of the "ruling passion strong in death," like so many others he must needs prophesy about the future of the south. If his observations have been as superficial and one-sided and his conclusions as false in other things as on the political condition of the south, his prophecy is as worthless as Mother Shipton's, and his trepidation about the dividing of the white vote. It remains to be seen whether these men can, by their fawning sycophancy to the man they denounced unswervingly as a perfurer and bribe-taker about the manner of his attacks on

deserving of the penitentiary in consequence of wholesale lying, and a constant turbulent stream of slander, deceive that man whom they could not beat, and secure that for which they pant, "as the heart pants for the water-brook."

President Garfield has never yet been found wanting in wisdom. He has proved himself equal to every emergency and every undertaking. He knows the south and is well acquainted with the Democratic party and its methods. They will fail to deceive him as they failed to defeat him. He will give the country a capable and honest civil service, without the aid or advice of the Bourbon Democracy, and they will take up the thread of their abuse of him where they left off.

VINCENT.

WASHINGTON LETTER.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
April 8, 1881.

EDITOR POST: I send you a clipping from the Washington *Star* of to-day, which I hope you will read and publish, to show who are trying to control the patronage in the "tar heel" state. Our friend Harris seems, from this view, to be willing to compromise for a very small place, and I want every colored man in our State to know what course he is taking. We looked upon him as our leader, and wanted to put him forward for an office of honor and profit; he has "give in," and is now trying to get a little deputy collectorship by tying out to Tourgee's coat tail. As a colored man, I know I represent the views of every colored man in Washington in condemning the course of Harris in his surrender to the enemy. Whilst Harris was making a bold canvas in North Carolina last campaign, Tourgee was up north enjoying the cool waters of Saratoga springs, and advising the people of the north that nothing could be done in the south to aid the cause of Republicanism. It is well known that he used his influence to prevent a single dollar or a speaker from being sent south, or to North Carolina. But now he is trying to be made in our state. Harris has claims on the administration from the fact that he is a leading man in the state; the further fact that he made a splendid canvass for Fuxton and Garfield; and still, from another fact, that he assisted in placing Gen. Garfield before the country as the nominee of the Union, their anxiety for the material prosperity of the south (which they have ever done to advance it), and their burning desire to clasp hands across the bloody chasm. But they are prevented from all these praiseworthy and patriotic wishes by these dreadful and Republican office-holders. What a terrible lot we must be to so successfully intimidate such a vast number of pure and wise patriots.

The Star says:

NORTH CAROLINA APPOINTMENTS—JUDGE TOURGEE HAS SOMETHING TO SAY IN THE MATTER.

The nomination of ex-Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, for postmaster at Raleigh, which was sent to the Senate some days ago, was yesterday withdrawn, and the name of John Nichols has been submitted for the postmastership. This change was accomplished mainly by Judge Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand," who formerly resided in North Carolina, and he is familiar with the character of the federal officials there. Gov. Holden was impeached by the Democrats, and has held the postoffice for some years. Harris, a colored man, began recently to work for the place, and a quarrel, which led to a split among the Republicans of that state, resulted. It is said that Judge Tourgee advised the President to recall Holden's nomination and appoint Nichols, on the ground that the latter is an excellent man, a popular citizen, and that no objection could be urged to his appointment. Nichols has been a collector of revenue at Raleigh, is master of the Masonic lodge there, and was a confederate soldier. Harris, as soon as he learned that he could not get the post office, made application for the deputy collectorship to be made vacant by Nichols when he takes the postoffice. It is also said, on the authority of North Carolinians, that Judge Tourgee advised the President to sweep out all the "old Grant gang" of federal officers in North Carolina, and appoint Nichols on the ground that he is an excellent man, a popular citizen, and that no objection could be urged to his appointment. Nichols is master of the Masonic lodge there, and was a confederate soldier. Harris, as soon as he learned that he could not get the post office, made application for the deputy collectorship to be made vacant by Nichols when he takes the postoffice. 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